The Weekly Clarion.

Tuesday, : : : : : : : March 19, 1867

DECISIONS OF THE HIGH COURT .-In the course of ten days we shall be able to conclude the publication of the Laws of the United States and the Public acts of this State; after which we shall present all the unpublished decisions of the High Court rendered at the October and January terms We will endeavor to give one each day until all are finished.

We regret to notice that two or three of our cotemporaries of thi State, whose good opinion, and cooperation, we would rejoice to have, have expressed their disapprobation of our views of the present political situation in terms not strictly in ac cordance with editorial courtesy, and have arraigned us on the charge of inconsistency. We cannot discover the reason or justice of this charge since the present times are as different from those which existed prior to the loss of the Confederacy, as they were before Noah took his departure in his ark, and after the subsidence of the waters on which it floated. But let all this be as it may, we have no space to devote to our political record. The public mind is concerned about other matters. The dead past must take care of itself, for the time at least our dealings now, are with the living present, and the coming future. The Clarion, under this management, belongs to the QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

The Judicial Remedy.

Judge Sharkey, we are told, having received permission from the Governor to file a bill in the Supreme Court in the name of the State, to enjoin proceedings under the Military Bill, has telegraphed that "prospects are good"-whether for filing the bill; obtaining a writ, or of smashing up the whole business at once, we are left to conjecture. We infer however, that his prospects are "good" for obtaining a writ. Suppose he should get it, the opinions of Judges Harris, Yerger and others to the contrary notwithstanding, will he succeed in putting a quietus to the law?

President Johnson in his veto message cited the decisions of the Court to prove its unconstitutionality. He does not need a decision to convince him that it is unconstitutional; and yet he has put the machinery in motion for its execution, with unusual promptness. The Military Command. ers have been appointed and two of them (Sheridan and Schofield) have issued their orders under the law.

The word of promise has been so often held to the ear of our people, to be broken to the hope, that they will be incredulous as to the efficacy of this judicial remedy. Our opinion is that a decree of the Court, the most feeble of all the Departments of the government, as against the will of the dominant party in Congress, is a mere feather in the gale. You may tell us that the President backed by the authority of the Court will not execute the law. That is just what the Radicels would have him refuse to do .-They want nothing so much as a pretext for impeaching and displacing him. Their eyes are glaring upon him, with the eager ferocity of a tiger jungle awaiting the mofor a spring upon their They have the power, and they but await the opportunity for using it. In the election of Wade of Ohio, to the Presidency of the Senate, they have already chosen a successor who will experience a savage joy in executing their will.

You may tell us that the President will throw his sword into the scale and refuse to submit to impeachment: but what will it avail? Where will he get his support? Following the direction of Northern sentiment, the army will most probably obey the orders of Wade, as emanating from the lawful President. And the Northern Conservatives have told us in advance, through their leading papers, that it is "our fight," not their's. We have now before us the Columbus (Ohio) Crisis, a leading Democratic Conservative print, which fiercely denounces | Letter from W. H. Garland, Esq. the Military Bill, as an act of outrageous oppression, but it tells the South she must take counsel of her own condition and resources, that she "can look with little hope to the Northern Democracy, who are almost as helpless as herself;" and that in such a direful emergency, it is not becoming that they should offer to her their counsels. Where then is the President to get his support, if this promised decree should be obtained, and if he should determine to 'make the issue?

These are questions to be considered before the Southern people can get their consent to lie down su

Wednesday, :::::::: March 20, 1867.

The style of comment employed by the editor of the Mississippian, upon the course of THE CLARION under its present management, cannot have escaped public notice. On the 14th, through a gentleman, we notified him that it was personally offensive, and that while we did not object to courteous comment, we demanded that he should desist from that style of publication in reference to ourself. He disclaimed any intention to offer af front and expressed surprise that we had so conjectured, and there the matter rested (although the tenor of his articles, notwithstanding his disclaimer, still verged upon the limits of the demand we had made) until yesterday morning, when we found copied into his paper, from a letter of Gen. Martin, a remark of a general tenor, so as to give it personal application, as fol-

Dr. Martin prescribes the following pill for the Clarion: "I am not willing to be classed with Brown, of Georgia, and others who, having proved false to the South in its hour of need, are now willing to barter their birthright for a mess of pottage."-Gen. Will. T. Martin's letter to Natchez Courier.

The same offence was repeated in the republication of a remark from another paper, which was torn from its context and applied to us, not as intended by the original writer.

In addressing to the editor of the Mississippian such a note, on yesterday, as these aparently premeditated affronts required at our hands, it was ascertained that he was absent, and on application at the office of that paper for the name of the party who ordered the above publications, we were informed that they were furnished by the editor himself immediately on his departure for Memphis the day before they appeared. As he is not here to answer for them, it is proper that we apparent silence under repeated and aggravated aggression be misunder-

Maj. Gen. Hoke, of North Carolina, in a letter to the Charlotte Times, gives it as his opinion that the South ought at once to accept the recon-

We publish in another column the official orders of Gen. Grant, issued by direction of the President, making assignments of commanders of the several Districts under the Military Bill.

Commanders Under the Reconstruction Act.

General Grant, in General Order No. 10, publishes to-day, for the information and government of all concerned, the act to provide for a more efficient government of the rebel States, and concludes as follows: In pursuance of this act the President directs the following assignments to be made: First District-State of Virginia to be commanded by Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, headquarters at Richmond. Second District.-Consisting of North and General D. E. Sickles, headquarters at Colum-

Third District.-Consisting of the States of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, to be comanded by General G. H. Thomas, headquarters at Fourth District.—Consisting of 'the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, to be commanded by Brevet Major General E. O. C. Ord, headuarters at Vicksburg.

Fifth District.—Consisting of the States of Louisiana and Texas, to be commanded by Major General P. H. Sheridan, headquarters The powers of the Department Commanders

are hereby delegated to the above named Dis-By command of General Grant.

MISSISSIPPI GRADUATES .- The Commencement Exercises of the Medical Department of the University took place in New Orleans, on Saturday last. Seventy-three young gentlemen were honored with the degree of M.

Mississippi, as follows: Oscar D. Gunn. Absalom H. Gavin, Wm. L. Godbold, Sam'l J. Hairston, Wm. T. McArn, S. A. McInnis. Ben. H. Whitfield Nathan F. Whitehead, Wm. H. Berry, Cornelius V. Gwin, Wm. J. Finch. Wm. J. Hawkins. Christian Hoover, John H. Hines, Wm. McSwine, W. H. McEachern. Jos. N. McPherson; Wm. E. Oates, Wm. H. Williams

The Montgomery Mail says Gen. George H. Thomas has been assigned as military commander of the third district, composed of Alabama, Georgia and Florida, with his headquarters at Montgomery.

DEAR SIR :- Presuming on our former acquaintance I, on yesterday, addressed you on the important question which is now agitating the public mind and requested an expression of your opinion. In that communication I expressed the opinion that it would be suicidal for the South to remain longer inactive. That so long as there was hope that the President could withstand the orrent of Radicalism that was sweeping over the land, or that public opinion at the North would be aroused to do justice to the South that we might remain quiescent, relying upon the justice of our cause; but hat now when the power of the President to shield us was gone and the last bulwarks of the Constitution had been broken down tion that is promised them.

Chief Justice Chase will not appoint any registers under the bankrupt act, until after the meeting of the Supreme Court, in April.

by a triumphant majority, that the stern necessity for the South to take action was upon her and that she could not shrink from meeting the issue without an abandonment of the New York of every hope for the future. In my letter of every hope for the future. Citizen.

I expressed some lingering hope that the resident and the Supreme Court might yet preserve some portion of the Constitution and thus save the South from the humilia tion of negro suffrage; but the papers inform as that an amendment has been made to the military bill which requires that unless the States shall themselves have taken action that in next September our military ruler shall order a registration of the voters and hold an election for members to a Convenion. That the South is told that unless she re-organize her Government upon the olan and conditions prescribed by Congress, that under the power and dictation of military rule it will be done for her. Reason as been exhausted and justice has plead in ain for a reversal of this edict—a relentless najority is marching to the accomplishment of its ends and the South has no power to resist. Does not then the dictates of wisdom yea more, the instinct of self-preservation, prompt us to shake off our supineness and if we cannot save that Constitution which is hallowed by all the memories of the past and sanctified by the blood and sufferings of our forefathers, we may at least save some cherished right and incorporate it in the

new government that is forced on us.

Negro suffrage is no longer a debateable

question. Whether it is sanctioned by the

Constitution, whether it is in accordance with the relation of races, or whether it is wise, are questions which we are no longer allowed to discuss. A majority in whose hands are the destiny of our country demands it, and are now marshalling its soldiers to enforce it. But one alternative is left the South, and shall she pause in adoptng it? I know that the Southern mind recoils at voluntarily doing an act so in conflict with its reason and so repugnant to "its feelings; but we are in duress, and it is not for us to enquire what is right, or what is in consonance with our feelings; but what can we do to save some of the rights bequeathed us by our forefathers-to still the wailing cry that now moans through our land, and to leave to our children some hope for the future. Let us calmly look at our situation and reason together, and see if on the dark waters that surround us there may not be some "white foam" to cheer us. As yet but to a limited extent prejudices and feelings have been instilled into the negro. which would efface and destroy the memory of the relations heretofore existing with the whites. Is it not then wiser, while these kindly feelings still linger around his heart, should make this statement, lest our to show him that we wish to do him ample justice-to elevate him in the scale of humanity, and to lead him to his true interest and happiness, and thus by the kindness and justice of our acts, show him that his interest is identified with ours and that weare his true friends? Fix this as the basis that is to exist between the two races, and we may hope to return the poisoned chalice to the lips of those that prepared it for us. Through it we may hope to regain our voice and our influence in the councils of the nation, and thus aid in shaping the Government to bring back to us some of the blessings which we have heretofore enjoyed But if we stubbornly remain inactive and permit Northern fanaticism to shape our destiny, does not the lessons of the past tell us that every effort would be used to array the races against each other, and in the alieniation and hostility thus produced, the prostrtaion of the South and the humiliation of the people would be effected Wiser, then, would it be to endeavor to make the negro understand his position, enlighten his understanding and elevate his moral perceptions. Let this feeling of mutual dependence be instilled in him and when he goes to the ballot-box, he will seek counsel of those South Carolina, to be commanded by Major | whom he has learned to regard as friends, and the South instead of finding it an ele ment of weakness, will gather strength from the enlarged representation it will give her

In adapting the organic law to the new order of things, I would not throw loose the reins; but would require in those who formed and executed the laws, such an intellectual culture that ignorance and its handmaid vice, should not be found in the Halls

of Legislation or in the Courts of justice. He who marks the phases of human existence must be aware that the negro, unless sheltered by some kind and protecting hand is rapidly passing away, and like the red man of the forest, the places that know him to-day will soon know him no more. If therefore the State is wise in its legislation in endeavoring to induce immigration, the negro in a few short years will form but an nsignificant element in its political condition. Let not then our feelings throw too D., of whom twenty-two were from dark a cloud on the future, but let us calmly yet boldly consider our situation and wisely employ all the means it affords to restore us

to hope if not prosperity. It is true some of the wisest and best of our men are excluded from participating in the reorganization of the country for which they made so many sacrifices; but will our remaining inactive and taking no part in the councils of the nation help them-is it not rather our duty to endeavor to acquire such influence as to rescue their names and to do them justice.

Entertaining the views which I have thus indeavored to express, I cannot but think that prudence and sound policy would urge the Governor to call the Legislature together so that the re-organization of the government may take place before the iron hand of nilitary rule shall have demanded it of us In this matter I think much of the weal or woe of the country depends upon the promptness with which the crisis shall be met. He who stands at the helm must not shrink from responsibility, nor must he pause to inquire whether it is popular or unpopular, but with a clear and steady look down the long vista of the future, he must pursue that course which the weal and the good of his

country demands. Pardon this long letter, but the deep interest of this subject to us all must plead my excuse. Very Respectfully,

WM. H. GARLAND. [Note .- After this letter was written, Congress dispensed with the occasion of action on the part of the Governor, by passing the Supplementary Bill 1 nentary Bill.

OFFICIAL |

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth

Blackfeet Band of Dakota or Sloux .- For articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October eenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, or the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eigh een hundred and sixty-seven, seven thousand

Two Kettles' Band of Dakota or Sioux. For first of twenty instalments, to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, six

thousand dollars. For this sum, to be paid the widow and children of Ish-tah-chan-ne-ah, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as per sixth article of treaty of October nineteenth.

ighteen hundred and sixty-five, five hundred For this sum, being for indemnity, to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as per sixth article of the treaty of October nincteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, five hundred dollars

Onk-pah-pah Band of Dakota or Sioux .-

For first of twenty instalments, being thirty lellars for each lodge or family, (three hundred lodges,) to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, nine thousand dollars. Sans Arcs Band of Dokato or Sieux .- For first of twenty instalments, being thirty dolighty lodges,) to be paid in such articles as the secretary of the Interior may direct, as per ourth article of treaty of October twentieth ear ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred nd sixty-seven, eight thousand four hundred

Yanktonai Bank of Dakota or Sioux .- For first of twenty instalments, being thirty dollars for each lodge of [or] family, (three hundred and fifty lodges,) to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October twenticth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the fiscal year ending June thirtleth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, ten thousand five hunired dollars.

Upper Yanktonais Band of Dakota or Sioux. For first of twenty instalments, to be paid such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the fiscal year ending June thir-tieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, ten

O'Gallala Band of Dakota or Sioux Indians. -For first of twenty instalments, to be paid in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per fourth article of treaty of October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, ten thousand dollars. Dakota or Sioux .-- For expense of transport-

ing and delivering articles furnished for In-dians on the upper Missouri River, parties to treaties made at Fort Sully in October, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, twenty thousand Bois Fort Band of Chippewa [Indians.]—To enable the President of the United States to set apart a reservation for the Bois Fort band of Chippewa Indians, as provided in article

third, treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand dollars, For the erection of one blacksmith shop, a per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, five hundred dol-For the erection of a school-house, as per

article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, five hundred dollars. For the erection of eight houses for chiefs as per third article treaty of April seventh. eighteen hundred and sixty-six, three thou-

For the erection of an agency building and torehouse, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand dellars For first of twenty instalments, for the sup port of one blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron, and steel, and other articles neces sary for the blacksmi h shop, as per third

article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, one thousand five hundred dollars. For first of twenty instalments, for the support of one school teacher, and for necessar books and stationery, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and

sixty-six, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, eight hun-For first of twenty instalments for the instruction of the Indians in farming, and purchase of seeds, tools, and so forth, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-

seven, eight hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments of annuity in money, to be paid per capita, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the fiscal year-ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixtyseven, three thousand five hundred dollars. For first of twenty instalments of annuity in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-

For first of twenty instalments of annuity in goods and other articles, as per third article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, six

thousand five hundred dollars. To enable the chiefs, headmen, and warriors to establish their people upon the new reservation, and to purchase useful articles and presents, as per fourth article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and Senate amendment thereto, thirty thousand

To pay necessary transportation and subsis-ence of the delegates who visited Washington for the purpose of negotiating treaty, as per eighth article treaty of April seventh, eighteen nundred and sixty-six, ten thousand dollars For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuity goods and provisions to the Bois Fort band of Chippewa Indians, as per sixth article treaty of April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty, seven, one thousand five hundred dellars.

Tabequache Band of Utah Indians.—For building a blacksmith shop for the Tabequache band of Utah Indians, as per tenth article treaty of October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel and necessary tools for said shop, as per tenth article treaty of October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, two hundred and twenty dollars. For the purchase of iron, steel, and necessary

For the purchase of iron, steel, and necessary tools for said shop, as per tenth article treaty of October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two hundred and sixty-three, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two hundred and sixty-seven, as per tenth article treaty of October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of blacksmith and assistant for the Tabequache band of Utah Indians, as per tenth article treaty of October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For pay of blacksmith and assistant for the Tabequache band of Utah Indians, as per tenth article treaty of October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For pay of blacksmith and assistant for the Tabequache band of Utah Indians, as per tenth article treaty of October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred dollars.

For pay of blacksmith and assistant for the Tabequache band of Utah Indians, as per tenth article treaty of October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, ene thousand one hundred dollars.

Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas River.—For reimbursing members

of the bands of Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians who suffered at Sand Creek, November twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to be paid in United States securities, animals goods, provisions, or such other useful articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per sixth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, thirty-nine

thousand and fifty dollars. For first of forty instalments, to be expend ed in such manner and for such purposes as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, being an mount equal to twenty dollars per capita for two thousand eight hundred persons, the number agreed upon for the present year, as per seventh article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, fifty-six thousand dol

For transportation of goods, provisions, and so forth, purchased for the Arapaho and Che-yenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas River, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, twenty thou sand dollars.

Camanches, and Kloways.-For first of forty instalments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, being ar amount equal to ten dollars per capita for four thousand persons, the number agreed upor for the present year, as per fifth article treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, forty thousand dollars.

For transportation of goods, provisions, and so forth, purchased for the Camanche and Kioway Indians, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, or so much thereof as may be necessary, eight

Apaches .- For first of forty instalments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the Apache Indians, being an amount equal to twenty dollars per capita for eight hundred persons, as per secondarticle treaty of October seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixtyseven, sixteen thousand dollars. For transportation of goods, provisions, and so forth, purchased for the Apache Indians for

the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, or so much thereof as may be necessary, three thousand five hundred dallars. Omaha Tribe of Indians .- For this sum, to be expended by their agent, under the direc-

tion of the commissioner of Indian affairs, for goods, provisions, cattle, horses, construction of buildings, farming implements, breaking of lands, and other improvements on their reservation, as per second article of treaty of March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, fifty thousand dollars. For this sum to be paid as damages, in con-

sequence of the occupancy of a portion of the Omaha reservation and use and destruction of timber by the Winnebago tribe of Indians, as per third article of treaty of March sixth, eigh-teen hundred and sixty-five, seven thousand For keeping in repair a grist and saw mill, as per eighth article of treaty of March six-teenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and

third article of treaty of March sixth, eighteen

hundred and sixty-five, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three hundred dollars. per eighth article of treaty of March sixteenth. aighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article of treaty of March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-

seven, one thousand eight hundred dollars. For pay of one miller and assistant, as per eighth article of treaty of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third aracle of treaty of March sixth, eighteen hunired and sixty-five, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixtyseven, one thousand two hundred dollars. For pay of farmer, as per eighth article of treaty of March sixteetnh, eighteen hundred and ifty-four, and third article of treaty of March

sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, nine hundred dollars. For pay of blacksmith and assistants, as per eighth article of treaty of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third aricle of treaty of March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For support of blacksmith shop and supply ing tools for the same, as per eighth article treaty of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article of treaty of March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three hundred Yakama Nation .- For second instalment for

keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article of treaty June ainth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars. For third instalment for keeping in repair

blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpen-ters', and wagon and plongh makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per article treaty June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars. For fourth instalment for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops,

and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars. For fifth instalment for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per

fifth article treaty June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars. For sixth instalment for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article of treaty June ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars For seventh instalment for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty June ninth, eighteen hun-

dred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

Klamath and Modoc Indians.—For first of five annual instalments, to be applied under direction of the President, as per second article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven eight thousand dollars.

For this amount to pay for such articles as may be advanced the Indians at the time of signing the treaty, and to subsist them during the first year after their removal to the reservation, the purchase of teams, farming imple ments, seeds, tools, clothing, and provisions. and salary of the necessary employees, as per third article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, thirty-five

For the erection of one saw-mill, one flouring-mill, buildings for the blacksmith, carpen-ter, and wagon and plough maker, the neces sary buildings for one manual-labor school, and for hospital buildings, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eleven thousand three hundred

For the purchase of tools and material for saw and flour mills, carpenter, blacksmith, wagon and plough makers' shops, and books and stationery for the manual-labor school, as per fourth article treaty of October fourteenth eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the fiscal eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars. For first of fifteen instalments to pay salary and subsistence of one superintendent of farming, one farmer, one blacksmith, one sawyer, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, as per fifth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, six thousand dollars.

For first of twenty instalments to pay salary and subsistence of one physician, one miller, and two school teachers, as per fifth article treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For the erection of agency buildings, four Miscellaneous.-For insurance and transpor tation of annuity goods and previsions to the Flathead Indians for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, per fifth article treaty July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eleven thousand nine hundred and twenty dellars and forty-one cents. orty-one cents. Indian Service in New Mexico.—For general

May [Continued on next Page.] b OVAII

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to baths the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to aliay inflamation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with Actresses and Opera Singers. It is sold by all dealers, at \$1,00 in large bottles, and by

DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"-"Exactly!"-Solon Shingle said; the were there "every time." If he felt 'owiey" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid, or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pips square and firm. im on his pins square and firm. Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" I have been a great suffe Dyspepsia, and had to adandon preaching. The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City. I had lost all appetite—was so Week and engryated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. *

perfect dread of society.

Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEIMINWAY, St. Louis "

The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Ridneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm O. U. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, bu no advertisement is so effective as what people themreputation is at stake The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they cell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork. P. H. DRAKE & CO., N. Y. City

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS SAVED Gentlemen :- "I had a negro man worth \$1,200 who of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment. It soon effected a permanent cure."
Montgomery, Ala, June 17, 1839. J L. DOWNING. "I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic

J. W. HEWITT,

Foreman for American, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express "The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occas while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment. Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865. ED. SEELEY."

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on ma and beast, than any article ever discovered Fami and beast, than any article ever discovered rambles, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U.S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co, over the top. An effort has been made to counterfeit it heap stone plate label. Laok closely!

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradica es scurf and dandruff. It keeps the head cool and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and gloss prevents hair turning gray and falling off This is just what Lyon's Kathsiron will'do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load and yet its almost incredible demand i daily increasing, until there is hardly a country stort that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggist

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not ad to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and

to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and distingue appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belie? It is no longer a secret They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, treckles pimples and roughnes, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.

Wholesale Agenta, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of fanar caustic, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Heir Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hairs to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

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LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for indigestion, Nanasa, Heartourn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where warming stimulaut is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Draggists with obligation alle energy. Towns to doing being for you ain one willidg done allow hom best tion as mind soon in success.

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SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP.

SEA-WEED TONIC,

Mandrake Pills

DR. SCHENCE'S

Principal Office and Labratory is at the Northeast He will be found there every SATURDAY, pro feesionally to examine lungs with the Respiromete for which his fee is three dollars; all advice free

CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

AND HOW HE WAS

Many years ago, whilst residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption All hopes of my recove-ry being dissipated, I was advised by my physician, ry being dissipated, I was advised by my physician, Dr Parrish, to remove into the country. Moorestown, N. J., being my native place, I was removed thither. My father and his family had lived and died there—and died of Pulmonary Consumption.—On my arrival I was put to bed, where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton, who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness, was called to see me. He thought my case entirely beyond the reach of medicine, and decided that I must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparently hopeiess condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and self. It seemed to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every

them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre, and tissue of my system. My lungs and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter which for years had accumulated and iritated the different organs of the body, was eliminated, the unierent organs of the body, was eliminated, the tubercles on my lungs ripened, and I expectorated from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow offensive matter every morning. As this expectoration of matter subsided, the fever abased, the pain left me; the cough ceased to harass me and the exhausting night sweats were no longer known, and I had refreshing sleep, to which I had long been a stranger My apperite new began to return, and at times I found it difficult to restrain myself from eating too much; with this return of health, I gain ed in strenth, and now am fleshy. Lam now a healthy man, with a large healed cicatrix in the middle lobe of the right lung and the lower lobe hepa-

one is in a tolerable healthy condition. Consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease, by every one, physician as well as those who were unlearned in me ly such cases as were reduced to the condition I was in This induced many people to believe my recov-ery only temporary. I now prepared and gave medicine to consumptives for some time, and made many wonderful cures; and the demand increased so rapidly, that I determined to offer them to the public, and devote my individed attention to lung diseases. In truth, I was next to forced to it, for people would send for me, far and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine. For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New York, Boston, Baltimore

For many years past, I have made as many as five hundred examinations, weekly, with the 'Respi-remeter." For such examination my charge is three dollars, and it enables me to give each patient the true condition of his disease, and tell him frankly

whether he will get well.

The great reason why physicians do not care Consumption is, that they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop the night sweats, heetic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive system, locking up the secre-tions, and eventually the patient dies. The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is natrient, powerfully tonic and healing in itself. It contains no opium, yet it lossens the phlegm in the bronchial tubes, and nature throws it off with little exertion; one bottle

ture throws it off with little exertion; one bottle frequently cures an ordinary cold; but it will be well first to take a dose of Schenck's Mandrake Pills to cleanse the stomach. The Pulmonic Syrup is readily digested and absorbed into the blood to which it imparts its healing properties. It is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic of itself; and when the Scaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and is carried dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, a healthy flow of gastric juice, good appetite, and a good digestion The Seaweed Tonic is a stimulent, and none other is required when it is used. It is pure and pleasant no bad effects like when effects like when using Bourbon Whisky

which disorders the stomach, torpors the liver, locks up all the secretions, turns the blood into water, ropsy sets in, and the patient dies suddenly. Bourbon Whisky is recommended now-a-days by almost every physician. Many patients that visi my rooms, both male and female, are stupified with this poison. The relief is temporary. If they cough, they take a little whisky; if they feel weak and feeble, they take a little whisky; if they cannot sleep, they take a little whisky; and they go on in this w. y enquiring more and more until they are bloated up and imagine they are getting fleshy. The stomach, liver, and digestive powers are completely destroyed, and they loose their appetite for lood.—No one was ever cured of Consumption by this process, where cavities have been formed in the lungs.
A little stimulent is frequently beneficial to consumptives, such as pure brandy or good wines—in many cases, London porter or brown stout, in moderate quantities; but Bourbon whisky hastens on, nstead of curing Consumption.

The SEAWEED TONIC produces lasting results

thoroughly invigorating the stomach and digestive system, and enabling it to eliminate and make into healthy blood the food which may be used for that purpose. It is so wonderful in its effects that a wine glass full will digest a hearty meal, and a little of it taken before breakfast will give a tone to the stomach which faw modicines presses the powered deach which few medicines possess the power of do-

THE

Mandrake Pills

May be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, producing all the good results that can be obtained from calomel, or any of the mercurial medicines, and without any of their hurtful or in-jurious results. They carry out of the system the feculent and worn-out matters loosened and dis-solved by my SEAWEED TONIC AND PULMO-NIC SYRUP It will be seen that all three of my medicines are needed in most cases to cure Con-

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It renders the Hair Soft and Glossy. Cleanes the Scalp; Cools the Heated Brow; Remeves Dandruff; Cures Nervous Headache; Cures Baldness, Insuros Luxuriant, Locks; Inclines Hair to Curl; Superceeds Wigs; Kills Hair Esters. Good effect apparent at once.

TO THE LADIES WE SAY, The Ambrosia will suit you to a T. Elegantly put up. Delicately Perfumed, Patronized by Opera Singers and Actresses. Soldfin splendid boxes or cartons, containing two large bottles—No. 2 for morning. No. 1 for evening.

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